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Figure 7. Obv.



Figure 8. Obv.



Figure 9. Obv.



Figure 9. Rev.



Figure 10. Obv.



Figure 10. Rev.



Figure 12. Obv.



Figure 11. Obv.



Figure 11. Rev.

COMMUNION TOKENS.

PLATE II.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archaeological Societies.

VOL. XXII.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1887.

No. 2.

THE GOETHE MEDALS.¹

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

Foreign Associate of the Royal Numis. Soc. of Belgium; Cor. Member Am. Numis. and Arch. Soc.; late Curator of the Coins and Medals of the Newport Historical Soc.

It will be a surprise to most persons that with even more reason than Shakespeare's wonderful knowledge of medical lore entitles that great poet to the reverence of physicians, Goethe has the right, with Schiller and with Dante, to be placed upon the register of medical men themselves. His medals naturally come therefore within the scope of a work in the preparation of which I have been long engaged, the history of medicine, its practitioners and its teachers, from a numismatist's point of view. The list of the Goethe medals that I have thus far been able to form will be of interest to all literary people, more perfect as it will probably be found than anything that has as yet appeared, even in Germany. Nothing whatever seems to have been written upon them either in England or America. I have found no enumerations of them exceeding a dozen or so in all, while the present extends to twice that number.

During the investigation, which has been a laborious one, extending over more than a year, I have ascertained

1st. From inspection of many home and foreign sale and dealers' catalogues, that the medals of Goethe are intrinsically, and as compared with others of similar character, those of Schiller for instance, extraordinarily rare. This is additionally confirmed by the fact that to my request in the Oct., 1886, number of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, that owners of such should inform me, I have not received a single reply. I thus far know of but four of these medals in this country, the two that I myself have, and two others in the Lee Collection at Washington, now in the U. S. Surgeon-General's Office. Seven more seem to have appeared at different times, possibly the same ones repeatedly, within the last ten years, at American sales, of which at least five were duplicates of the above (two of them indeed may have been identical with those of Dr. Lee), and I have not found as

¹ Read before the Newport Historical Society, 19 July, 1886, in connection with a lecture upon Goethe by Mr. Geo. H. Calvert.

many as this, additionally, in all the dealers' catalogues that I have seen from abroad, though I regularly receive most of them.

2d. From correspondence with all the professedly "Goethe Scholars" (*i. e.* Goethe authors) of whom I have been able to learn in this country, there appears an equally surprising lack of information upon their part, of this bit of Goethe's living and posthumous history. Not one of them seems personally to have been led by his studies in this direction. To try to make the list of medals as accurate as possible, I have conferred with Mr. Calvert, and have had correspondence with Rev. Dr. Hedge, Col. Higginson, Messrs. H. W. Holland and F. B. Sanborn, and Professors Hewett and H. S. White of Cornell University. To all of these gentlemen, especially the last of them, my thanks are due. From Messrs. C. W. Ernst of Boston and Thos. Davidson of Orange, N. J., I have not received replies to my letter of inquiry.¹

A word as to Goethe's claim to be ranked among physicians, for it has been generally among jurists that he has been classed, since he practiced law at Wetzlar in 1772, and from 1775 or soon after was Privy Councillor of Legation at Weimar. At Frankfort on the Main in 1765, and in 1770 at the University of Strasbourg, medicine was among his studies, and this early professional training bore mature fruit in his after life. The late Dr. Kluyskens of Ghent, Professor in the University of that city, speaks of him as "naturalist and physician, who has written learned memoirs on comparative anatomy, botany and geology, while his work on the metamorphoses of plants, published in 1790,² advances conclusions subsequently adopted and confirmed by illustrious teachers."³ Drs. Rudolphi of the Berlin University,⁴ and Von Duisburg of Dantzig, Surgeon to the King of Prussia, call him "the most intelligent investigator of nature,"⁵ while Durand of Geneva asserts that "naturalist, anatomist, physician, he was as remarkable as a scientist as he was as a litterateur."⁶ His very last writing, at eighty-three, just before his death, was an essay on the dispute between Geoffroy St. Hilaire and Cuvier, on the question of Unity of Composition in the Animal Kingdom, the theme that the elder Agassiz, also educated as a physician, selected for his first course of lectures in America, at the Lowell Institute in Boston, in 1846.⁷

Goethe was also a skilled numismatist, a fact that makes his own medals additionally interesting. In his "Ueber Kunst und Alterthum" (Stuttgart, 1816-32, 8vo), there is included a monograph by himself upon the coins of Milan,⁸ and he wrote besides upon German coins and the royal cabinet of medals of the Netherlands.⁹ His "very beautiful" numismatic collection is

¹ It was suggested to me by Prof. White of Cornell, at the time in Berlin, that Prof. Fr. Zarucke of Leipsic, who had been a contributor to the Goethe-Jahrbuch, and had reviewed Rollet's recent work (1883) *Goethe-Bildnisse* in his *Zeitschrift*, the *Centralblatt*, was probably the best living authority upon Goethe's likenesses, medallic and otherwise. To my inquiry of this gentleman, I have received the following reply, under date of July 30, 1887: "A complete and perfect catalogue of the medals and medallions of Goethe does not exist. For relatively the best, see Rüppell (1855). It is questionable, however, if it is worth your while to send for this, as it is not even remotely complete."

² This was translated into English by Emily M. Cox, with Explanatory Notes by Maxwell T. Masters: *Journal of Botany*, 1863. It was also reprinted therefrom, London, 1863: 8vo.

³ Hippolyte Kluyskens. *Des hommes célèbres dans les sciences et les arts, et des médailles qui consacrent leur souvenir.* Ghent, 1859: 8vo, I, p. 366.

⁴ Carl Asmund Rudolphi. *Recentioris aevi numismata virorum de rebus medicis et physicis meritorum memoriam servantia.* Berlin, 3d edition, 1829 (the others being 1823 and 1825): p. 66.

⁵ Carl Ludwig von Duisburg. C. A. Rudolphi recentioris aevi, etc. Dantzig, 1862: 8vo, p. 153.

⁶ Anthony Durand. *Médailles et Jetons des Numismates.* Geneva, 1865: 4to, p. 77.

⁷ See also Johann Fabritius. *Examen theorieae celeberrimi a Goethe de coloribus physiologicis.* Abo, 1819: 4to.

⁸ Durand, Loc. cit.

⁹ Goethe's Werke, Stuttgart, 1868: Bd. xxvii, pp. 276, 281.

still preserved and exhibited at Weimar, and Hofrath C. Ruland of that city, one of the learned authors of "Pestilentia in Nummis," a work descriptive of the medals and jetons illustrating zymotic disease as it has appeared in past ages, writes me that he is now engaged in the highly sympathetic task of arranging and cataloguing it.

The following are the Goethe medals.

1. *Obverse.* JOANNES WOLFGANG GOETHE. Bust to right, with open neck, hair gathered at back, cloak over coat (Rollet); upon edge of cloak H. B.

Reverse. Without legend. An eagle seeking the sun (Rudolphi, Duisburg, Rollet), upon the wing (Durand, Rollet). Beneath, upon the earth, a lyre and mask united by laurel (a laurel wreath, Rollet). This last is not mentioned by Durand. Exergue: H. BOLTSCHAUS[ER] (Rudolphi, Duisburg, Kluyskens), BOLTSCHAUSER (Durand) F. Tin. 4½ centimetres (Kluyskens), 36 millimetres (Durand, Rollet). Figured by Rüppell, and the obverse by Rollet.

C. B. Lengnich. Nachrichten zur Bücher- und Münzkunde. Danzig, 1780-2: 8vo, II, pp. 194-9....
J. Fr. Hauschild. Beitrag zur neuern Münz- und Medaillen geschichte. Dresden, 1806: 8vo, No. 328....
Rudolphi, Loc. cit. 1829: p. 66, No. 278....Dr. Ed. Rüppell. Beschreibung und Abbildung der Schau-münzen welche zum Angedenken von Bewohnern Frankfurts oder in dieser Stadt geborenen Personen gefertigt wurden. Frankf. a. M., 1855: 8vo, p. 54, pl. vi, No. 1. See also *Ibid.*, in Archiv für Frankfurt's Geschichte und Kunst, 1855: VII, p. 54....Kluyskens, Loc. cit., 1859: I, p. 367, No. 1....Duisburg, Loc. cit., 1862: p. 153, CCCXIV, No. 1....Durand, Loc. cit., 1865: p. 78, No. 1....Dr. Hermann Rollet, Goethe-Bildnisse. Wien, 1883: p. 44, pl. of obv.

2. Similar to the above, but without the engraver's initials upon the obverse (Rollet).

3. *Obverse.* JOHANN WOLFGANG DE GOETHE. (Duisburg, Durand, Rollet; without dot, Rudolphi, Kluyskens) ΑΕΤΑΤΙΣ ΣΥΑΕ 66 (Duisburg; LXVI Durand, Rollet; LXVI. Rudolphi, Kluyskens) ANNO. (Duisburg, Durand, Rollet; ANNO Rudolphi). Bust of Goethe, to right (Rollet).

Reverse. αγ' (Rudolphi; Αγ' Duisburg; Αγω Kluyskens) ω γελον μοι περιασου (Rudolphi, Duisburg; περιασου Kluyskens, Rollet) πτερουν (Rudolphi, Duisburg, Kluyskens, Rollet). (ΑΓΩΦΙΑΟΝ ΜΟΙ ΠΕΓΑΣΟΥ, ΠΤΕΡΟΝ Durand). "Of work equal to the best" (Rudolphi, Duisburg). The dies cut by the elder Schadow, Johann Gottfried. Very rare (Rollet). Cast iron (Duisburg); bell metal (Rudolphi, Kluyskens). 90 mill. (Kluyskens, Durand; 95 do. Rollet.)

Rudolphi, p. 67, No. 279....Kluyskens, I, p. 367, No. 2....Duisburg, p. 153, No. 2....Goethe's Kunstsammlungen, II, No. 1448....Durand, p. 80....Rollet, p. 142, pl. of obv....Julius Friedländer, G. Schadow's Aufsätze und Briefe, p. 120.

4. *Obverse.* Without inscription. Bust of Goethe, a copy of that by Tieck.

Reverse. Blank. Cast iron. 90 mill. (Durand).

Rudolphi, p. 67, No. 280....Kluyskens, I, p. 367, No. 3....Duisburg, p. 154, No. 3....Durand, p. 80.

5. *Obverse.* GOETHE at left. Bust (Kluyskens, Duisburg; nude head, Durand, Rollet) of Goethe, to right. Under it, A. BOVY F. (Rudolphi, Kluyskens, Rollet; BOVY, incorrectly, Duisburg; not mentioned at all, Durand) 1824 (Duisburg, Rollet; 1823, incorrectly, Rudolphi, Kluyskens).

Reverse. An eagle soaring upwards (Rudolphi, Kluyskens; upon the wing, Durand, Rollet). In his talons a crown (Kluyskens, Durand; branch, Duisburg; wreath, Rudolphi, Rollet) of laurel. More properly the eagle is descending from Olympus with two crossed laurel branches, tied together, as a wreath. Bronze. 40 mill. (Kluyskens, Durand, Rollet.) 26 American scale.¹

¹ As to size, I have purposely refrained from reducing the foreign to our own scale, save in Nos. 5 (my own), 8 (authority of New York catalogue), 12 (my own), 14 and 15 (authority of Dr. Lee).

Rudolphi, p. 67, No. 281....*Numophylacii Ampachiani*, Sect. I. II. *Leipsic*, 1833: No. 9557....
Rüppell, *Beschreibung*, etc., pl. III, No. 1....*Kluyskens*, I, p. 367, No. 4....*Duisburg*, p. 154,
 No. 4....*Durand*, p. 78, No. 2....*Goethe's Kunstsamml.*, II, p. 183, Nos. 1455-58....*Rollet*, p. 203,
 pl. of obv.

I have this medal in my cabinet. It was purchased from the Edwards Russian collection, Frossard's fifty-sixth sale, July 1, 2, 1886, No. 523. There was another in that of the Wood collection, 25-26 Feb., 1884, No. 2260, the present ownership of which I have failed to ascertain.

6. *Obverse*. **CARL AUGUST - UND LUISE** within a circle of pearls. The busts, side by side and draped, to right, in high relief, of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar. The heads unfiletted.

Reverse. Goethe's bust, to left, between branches of laurel. Upon neck, engraved, **BRANDT** (*Rudolphi*, *Duisburg*, *Kluyskens*; with a dot, *Durand*) F. Beneath, **GOETHEN**, a continuation of the inscription upon the obverse. *Rudolphi* and *Duisburg* describe the margin as plain; *Kluyskens* and *Durand* say that there is engraved upon it **ZUM 7TH NOV. 1825** thus forming the first of the Jubilee medals to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's first coming to Weimar. Lead (*Rudolphi*); bronze (*Kluyskens*, *Durand*). 40 mill. (*Kluyskens*; 41 do., *Rollet*; 42 do., *Durand*).

Rudolphi, p. 67, No. 282....*Kluyskens*, I, p. 368, No. 5....*Duisburg*, p. 154, No. 5....*Durand*, p. 78, No. 3....*Rollet*, p. 211, pl. of obv....*Goethe's Goldner Jubeltag*, p. 6.

This medal is extremely rare, as very few were struck; its design (*Rudolphi*, *Duisburg*) or Goethe himself at that time (*Kluyskens*) not being approved by the inhabitants of Weimar.

7. *Obverse* and *reverse* as preceding, save that the hair of the Grand Duchess is raised a little in a twofold gathering above that of the Duke.

Durand, p. 78, pl. VII, No. 1.

The second of the Jubilee series of the coming to Weimar. This medal is all but unique. It is mentioned by neither *Rudolphi*, *Rüppell*, *Duisburg* or *Kluyskens*, and *Durand* speaks of it as previously undescribed. There exist, however, two specimens, one of which is in the grand-ducal numismatic cabinet at Saxe-Weimar, and the other at Geneva in that of *Durand*, who had obtained it from *M. F. Soret* of that city. *Durand* figures it, and states that when the first copy was shown to *Carl August* by the engraver, *Brandt* of Berlin, he exclaimed in a passion, "Do you take my wife for a cow, that you have put horns upon her?" The dies were at once destroyed.

8. *Obverse*. Without inscription. The busts of the Grand Duke and Duchess, draped and jugate, to the right (to left, *Am. Jour. of Numismatics*, II, p. 81). Their hair filleted (*Rudolphi*, *Duisburg*, *Kluyskens*; that of the Grand Duke with fillet, and of the Duchess with diadem, *Austin*, *Durand*; the latter with frontlet, *Am. Jour. of Num.*). Upon the Duke's shoulder, engraved, **BRANDT** (*Rudolphi*, *Duisburg*, *Kluyskens*, *Rollet*; with dot, *Durand*) F.

Reverse. Without inscription. Goethe's bust, draped and laureated, to left (to right, *Am. Jour. of Num.*). *Rudolphi* and *Kluyskens* speak of the margin as plain, but *Duisburg* gives the following as engraved upon it: **CARL AVGYST VND LVISE. GOETHEN. ZVM VII. NOVBR. 1825.** The same inscription is confirmed by a manuscript note by the late *Benoni Friedländer* of Berlin, in my own possession; while *Durand*, *Austin*, *Am. Jour. of Num.*, and *Rollet* give **MDCCCXXV**, but unlike the former precede and follow **GOETHEN** by a five-pointed star, and give the same as after the date. The *Am. Jour. of Num.* and *Austin*, upon the other hand, give no dot after **vii**, while the latter has also none after **GOETHEN** and has, apparently upon the rim, the additional inscription, **JOHANN WOLFGANG V. GOETHE. NAT. AUG. XXVII. MDCCXXXIX. OB. MAR XXIV. MDCCCXXXII.** Gold (*Austin*); silver (*Am. Jour. of Num.*); bronze. 40 mill. (*Kluyskens*, *Rollet*; 41 do., *Durand*). 26.

Rudolphi, p. 617, No. 283....*Num. Ampach.*, No. 9559.....*Sarah Austin*. Characteristics of Goethe. From the German of *Falk*, *Von Müller*, etc. London, 1833: III, p. 51....*Rüppell*, pl. III,

No. 4.....*Kluyskens*, I, p. 368, No. 6.....*C. H. Lewes*, Life of Goethe, Boston, 1856: II, p. 424.....*Duisburg*, p. 154, No. 6.....*Durand*, p. 78, No. 4.....Goethe's Kunstsamml., Nos. 1452-4.....*Rollet*, p. 212, pl. of obv.

This medal, the third of the Weimar Jubilee medals, is figured by Miss Austin (frontispiece of Vol. III), as well as by Rüppell and Rollet. She states besides, that it is an exquisite work of art, and devotes several pages (III, pp. 100-116) to a description of the festivities attending its presentation, from Goethe's Goldner Jubeltag, to which I have already referred. The error of date in her description, August 27th instead of the 28th, as Goethe's birthday, is particularly to be noticed. A copy in silver was sold 30 Sept., 1867, by Bangs, Merwin & Co. of N. Y. for the "bagatelle" of three dollars, *Am. Jour. of Num.*, II, p. 59; and was described in *ibid.*, p. 81.

9. *Obverse.* Without inscription. Bust of the Grand Duke to right, within a garland of laurel. Under right shoulder, BRANDT (Kluyskens; with dot, Durand) F. engraved.

Reverse. Phoebus, in chariot with four horses. Beneath, DER FUNFZICSTEN (Kluyskens; FUNFZIGSTEN Durand) WIEDERKEHR. 1825 within the twelve signs of the zodiac. Bronze. 40 mill. (Kluyskens, Durand.)

Kluyskens, I, p. 368, No. 8.....*Durand*, p. 80.

This medal, the fourth of the Weimar Jubilee, was unknown to Rudolphi, Duisburg and Rüppell, and apparently also to Rollet.

10. *Obverse.* Without inscription. Goethe's bust (Duisburg; nude head, Kluyskens, Durand, Rollet) to right. Beneath, ANG. (ELICA Duisburg; ELICAE Kluyskens; AUG. Durand; the two latter very erroneously) FACIUS.

Reverse. Within a wreath of oak, laurel and olive, DEM (Rudolphi, Duisburg, Durand; DIEM Kluyskens, very erroneously) VII. (Rudolphi; without dot, Duisburg, Kluyskens, Durand) nov. (1825. Rudolphi, Duisburg, Kluyskens) MDCCXXXV. (Durand, Rollet). Bronze. 31 mill. (Durand; 35 do., Rollet.)

Rudolphi, p. 67, No. 284.....*Num. Ampach.*, No. 9558.....*Rüppell*, pl. III, No. 3.....*Kluyskens*, I, p. 368, No. 7.....*Duisburg*, p. 154, No. 7.....*Durand*, p. 79, No. 5.....*Rollet*, p. 215, pl. of obv.

The fifth of the Jubilee medals of coming to Weimar.

11. *Obverse.* The same. (Goethe's head, Rollet.)

Reverse. GOETHEN ZUM 28 AVGUST. POMPEI. 1831. (Rüppell; XXVIII. AUG. POMPEII MDCCXXXI Rollet.)

Rüppell, pl. III, No. 3.....*Rollet*, p. 274.

Figured by Rüppell, but not catalogued by Rudolphi, Duisburg, Kluyskens or Durand. Duisburg (p. 154) mentions that Rudolphi stated that he had seen the medal, but I fail to find this fact upon record in either of the three editions of Rudolphi (1823-25-29).

12. *Obverse.* JOH. WOLFG.—VON GOETHE. Laureated (this not mentioned by Rudolphi or Duisburg) head (Durand, Rollet; bust, Duisburg, Kluyskens). Beneath, G. LOOS DIR. F. KÖNIG (with dot, Rudolphi, wrongly) FEC. (F. Duisburg, wrongly.)

Reverse. Without legend. Melpomene crowned with ivy and Terpsichore with laurel, the former with club and mask in hand, and the latter with lyre, placing a wreath of bay upon the head of Goethe who, also in antique garb, bears a harp. Exergue: MDCCXXVI (Durand, Rollet; 1826, Rudolphi, Duisburg, Kluyskens, wrongly). Silver (Durand), bronze. 42 mill. (Durand, Rollet; 47 do., Kluyskens.) 27.

Rudolphi, p. 67, No. 285.....*Num. Ampach.*, No. 9556.....*Rüppell*, pl. III, No. 2.....*Kluyskens*, I, p. 369, No. 9.....*Duisburg*, p. 154, No. 8.....*Durand*, p. 79, No. 6.....*Rollet*, p. 230.

This is in my cabinet, from the Edwards Russian collection at Frossard's fifty-sixth sale, July 1, 2, 1886, No. 522. A rubbing was sent to me during the same year from Mr. W. T. R. Marvin, which he had received from Mr. Wm. Poillon of New York.

13. *Obverse.* Within two branches (Kluyskens; a garland, Durand) of laurel, ZU GOETHE'S HUNDERTJÄHRIGER GEBURTSFEIER. (Duisburg; no dot, Kluyskens, Durand) AM 28 AUGUST (Duisburg, Durand; a dot, Kluyskens) 1849. This inscription is still differently given in manuscript notes by Benoni Friedländer of Berlin, in my possession, as follows: ZUR HUNDERTJÄHRIGEN GEBURTSFEIER GOETHE'S. AM 28. AUGUST 1849. Duisburg makes no mention of the laurel wreath.

Reverse. FREIE STADT FRANKFURT. (This omitted by Duisburg.) The Arms of the city, a spread eagle, crowned. Upon the rim, ZWEY (ZWEI, Friedländer MS.) GULDEN. Silver. 36 mill. (Durand; 35 do., Kluyskens.)

B. Koehne, *Zeitschrift für Münz-, Siegel- und Wappenkunde*. Berlin, 1851: p. 94....Rüppell, p. 55....Kluyskens, I, p. 369, No. 11....Duisburg, p. 155, No. 9....Durand, p. 79, No. 10.

Struck by his native city upon the hundredth anniversary of Goethe's birth, seventeen years after his death.

14. *Obverse.* J. WOLFG.—GOETHE. Bust (Duisburg; naked head, Durand) like that of No. 5, to right. Beneath, A. BOVY (Duisburg, Rollet; with dot, Durand) F. 1831 (Duisburg; 1831, Durand).

Reverse. Without legend. Janus-like heads of a bearded man in the prime of life and a youthful female, garlanded, the former with oak leaves and the latter with flowers (Rollet), below that of a roaring lion, within a scroll, between large cornucopiae of fruit and flowers. Behind and above, an eagle on poised wings. Bronze. 40 mill. (Durand, Rollet.) 26.

Duisburg, p. 155, No. 10....Rüppell, pl. III, No. 1c....Durand, p. 79, No. 8....Rollet, p. 207.

It is stated by Duisburg (p. 155), that in Benoni Friedländer's possession, there was an envelope ("involucrum") of one of Goethe's letters, the seal of which was the reverse of this medal, whence F. inferred that Goethe himself designed it, as indeed I find had previously been stated by Miss Austin. It is figured by her (frontispiece to Vol. II) and by Rüppell.

This medal is in the collection of Dr. Wm. Lee of Washington, now at the Office of the U. S. Surgeon-General. It was purchased at the sale of the Warner collection in Philadelphia, June 9-14, 1884, No. 2003. There was another, or possibly the same, in that of the Wood collection, Feb. 25-29, 1884; No. 2259.

15. *Obverse.* JO. W. DE (without this, according to B. Friedländer's MS. in my possession) GOETHE (Duisburg, Kluyskens; with dot, Durand) NAT. D. XXVIII AUG. MDCCXXXIX. (28, 1749, Kluyskens, description.) Laureated bust (Duisburg, Kluyskens, Rollet; head, Durand) to left. Under left shoulder, F. KOENIG F. Beneath, G. LOOS (Duisburg; with dot, Kluyskens, though it is absent in his plate) DIR.

Reverse. A swan raising Goethe, laureated and in antique garb, with his lyre, to the skies, which are typified by an arch of nine stars. His breast is partially bare, his right hand upraised, and he looks upwards, seated upon the back of the swan. Beneath, AD ASTRA REDIIT D. XXII (with dot, Friedländer manuscript and Rollet) MART. MDCCXXXII (Duisburg, Durand; 22 MART. 1832, Kluyskens, though correctly given in his plate). Silver (Durand); bronze. 42 mill. (Kluyskens, Durand.) 27.

Rüppell, pl. III, No. 5....Duisburg, p. 155, No. 11....Kluyskens, I, p. 365, No. 10, fig....Durand, p. 79, No. 9....Rollet, p. 232.

This medal was struck in commemoration of Goethe's death. Rollet considers the reverse to have been "nobly conceived and executed." I judge from my manuscript notes by B. Friedländer that on 28 Aug., 1849, Goethe's Centennial, there was published a Supplement to the "Verzeichniss Sämmlicher Denk- und Gelegenheitsmünzen, welche aus der Berliner Medaillen-Münze von G. Loos hervorgegangen sind," which first appeared in 1830, and that it contains a description of the medal.

It is in the Lee collection, at the U. S. Surgeon-General's Office at Washington, having been purchased, like the last, at the Warner sale in Philadelphia, No. 2004.

16. *Obverse.* GOETHE. (Duisburg; without dot, Durand) GEB. 28 AUG (Kluyskens; with dot, Durand) 1749. GEST. 22 MAERZ 1832 (Duisburg; 1832, Durand). Bust, beneath which, W. KULLRICH F.

Reverse. Within an oak crown, ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DEN 28 (Kluyskens; with dot, Durand) AUGUST. (Kluyskens; without dot, Durand) 1849. Bronze.

Duisburg, p. 155, No. 12....*Durand*, p. 80.

Struck, like the Frankfurt silver doppelgulden, upon the hundredth anniversary of Goethe's birth. It seems, like that, to have been unknown to Rollet.

17. *Obverse.* Without inscription. Bust of Goethe, to right. Behind, a tripod; in front a branch of laurel (these not mentioned by Durand).

Reverse. Blank. Cast.

Goethe's Kunstsamml., II, No. 1450....*Duisburg*, p. 155, No. 13....*Durand*, p. 80.

18. *Obverse.* ERINNERUNG AN—GOETHE'S GEBURTSHAUS. Bust of Goethe, to left. Beneath, GUST(AV) V. KRESS, 1863.

Reverse. Blank. Bronze. 50 lines.

Rüppell, Beitrag zur Kenntniss der numismatischen Erinnerungen an Aerzte und Naturforscher die sich nicht in Duisburg's Werk über diesen Gegenstand vorfinden. Wien, 1876: p. 44, No. 14....*Ibid.*, Numismatischen Zeitschrift, Bd. VI.

19. *Obverse.* KARL (Duisburg; CARL Rüppell) AUGUST GROSSHERZOG V. SACHSEN (Duisburg; with a hyphen, Rüppell) WEIMAR. Head of the Grand Duke, to right.

Reverse. DAS GOETHE (Duisburg; GÖTHE with hyphen also, Rüppel) VND SCHILLER (Duisburg; with hyphen, Rüppell) MONUMENT IN WEIMAR. The statues of Goethe and Schiller, together holding a wreath. Beneath, SEBALD F. DRENTWETT D. Tin. 19 lines (Rüppell).

Duisburg, Supplementum (I), 1863. p. 7, No. 12 (under Schiller)....*Rüppell*, Beitrag, etc., p. 44, No. 15.

There were two of these medals at the Frossard sale of 28-9 June, 1880, No. 907.

20. *Obverse.* J. W. VON—GOETHE Head of Goethe, to left.

Reverse. FRIED. V.—SCHILLER Bust of Schiller, to right. Brass. 10 lines.

Rüppell, Beitrag, etc., p. 44, No. 16.

This is probably the same as a similar jeton separately described by Rüppell (loc. cit., p. 42, No. 23) as of Schiller. I note but the single difference that in the Schiller jeton he speaks of an obscure letter or abbreviation upon the neck of Goethe, to which he does not allude when describing the other.

21. *Obverse.* As the preceding.

Reverse. An oak wreath, within which JETTON. Brass. 10 lines.

Ibid., p. 44, No. 17.

22. *Obverse.* Bust of Goethe, in modern costume, to the right.

Reverse? Lead.

Ibid., foot note to p. 45, mentions that this piece is as yet undescribed, and that he has himself seen it but once, and then in the hands of an itinerant merchant, of whom he thus indignantly speaks: "da er die Unverschämtheit hatte dafür fünf Gulden zu verlangen, wies ich ihm die Thur (as he had the effrontery to demand five gulden for it, I showed him the door)."

23. *Obverse.* GOETHE. Nude head, to right. Beneath, DAVID WEIMAR. 1829.

Reverse. Blank. Bronze. 240 mill.

Durand, p. 79, No. 7.

24. *Obverse.* J. W. VON—GOETHE. Nude head, to left.

Reverse. Within an oak garland, SPIELPFENNIG. Gilt copper. 22 mill.

Ibid., p. 79, No. 11.

25. A medallion of which as yet I have not learned the details. Terra cotta, 48 mill.

Thieme, Cat. of Leitzmann Collection, Leipsic, 1880, No. 5018.

Examination of the preceding catalogue will show a remarkable number of discrepancies between authors of established reputation as numismatic experts. These might be explained upon the ground, however improbable, of the possible existence of several sets of dies, differing but slightly among themselves, of almost each individual medal, were it not that I have pointed out more than one instance of downright error, so flagrant as to prove the grossest carelessness either of observation or of description, and invalidating to this extent each of the lists in which they have occurred. Similar instances, in other special fields, are unfortunately not uncommon among numismatic writers. They become still more palpable when an engraving of the medal is given, and it would seem one could never be sure of exact correctness, unless by the use of the photograph. For instance, Rudolphi in his edition of 1825 gives as the frontispiece the plate of one of the medals of Blumenbach of Göttingen, that with a Caucasian, Mongolian and Ethiopian skull. Comparison of this with a specimen in my own cabinet, and with another still that is now in that of Dr. G. J. Fisher, of Sing Sing, N. Y., reveals very decided variations in the engraving as regards the positions of the lettering, from the original.

I have preferred in the present enumeration merely to indicate the differences of description that do exist; but as I desire eventually to perfect the list to a degree beyond what has been even now attempted, I shall esteem it a favor if owners of Goethe medals will carefully compare their specimens with my numbers corresponding, and send me a detailed statement of what they discover. In this way alone can the desired exactitude be obtained. Previous cataloguers seem too much to have blindly copied from each other, without taking pains to eliminate mistakes. I shall be equally glad to receive accessions to my list, of medals of Goethe as yet undescribed, and in every case to give due credit. The points now necessary to perfect the catalogue are: 1. To ascertain whether all that I describe exist as separate types, or if two or three of them, through previous inaccurate description, may not have seemed distinct, when they are not. 2. To add any fresh references, either to descriptions or figures. 3. To find if there remain any other medals of Goethe, as yet ungiven.

Of the authorities quoted in the present paper, I possess Rudolphi (all three editions), Kluykens, Duisburg and his two Supplements of 1863 and 1868, Rüppell (1876 and 1877), and Durand, and have endeavored to carefully verify every reference thereto. For a comparison of my list with Rollet, of whose work there exists no copy in Newport, I am indebted to my son, John H. Storer of Boston, Curator of the Coins and Medals of Harvard University.

Mr. W. T. R. Marvin of Boston, having made reference to Goethe in two brief notes in his magnificent memoir upon the Medals of the Masonic Fraternity (Boston, 1880, 4to, pages 165 and 169), I have taken occasion to obtain from him the following statement: "As to what Merzdorf says about Goethe;—he merely mentions the fact (on page 44) that he was a Mason, and observes that for that reason some collectors of Masonics include his medals in their cabinets; he gives no descriptions of any, and says that he does not think they should be included simply because of his connection with the Order. I think he is right, and for that reason I made no effort to obtain any medals or descriptions of pieces struck in his honor; I know of none that have any Masonic allusion, but he was interested in the Order, and it is somewhat surprising that no distinctively Masonic piece was struck to show this. If there was, I never heard of it, and if you know of any, I shall be glad of a description. All I do know of his connection with the Order is given in the two notes, referred to in my index."

So great is the rarity of all the Goethe medals that no private collector, however wealthy or painstaking, can ever hope to possess the entire series. This is only possible upon the part of the authorities of Weimar, with whom it has become an honorable pride to make Goethe, and everything suggestive of him, peculiarly their own.

THE SOMERS ISLANDS MONEY.

MR. JAMES H. STARK, of the Photo-Engraving Company, of Boston, has shown us recently two specimens of this coinage, which as is well understood is of great rarity, there being but ten or twelve of the Shillings known. The pieces sent Mr. Stark, from a correspondent in Bermuda, were a Sixpence and a Threepence, the latter of which, so far as we know, has never been described, although Mr. Parmelee has an impression in his cabinet. Of the Sixpence, previous to this one, but five or possibly six were known, while only one Twopenny piece, that in the cabinet of Gen. Lefroy of Bermuda, is known to collectors. These coins have so frequently been described in the *Journal*, that no further account of them seems necessary, except of the Threepence. This is of the same type as the other denominations, having on the obverse a boar, and the Roman numeral III in the field above his back; the bristles are quite prominent, which is not the case in the other denominations. The reverse has a ship of the same style as the larger coins, with high forecastle and poop, and flags flying from every mast. There are no legends on this denomination. The star which has been mentioned in former descriptions as appearing on these coins, just before and behind the fore feet of the boar, is very clearly shown on these pieces to be a flower of the grass or herbage on which the animal is standing. The snout of the boar is abnormally developed, and the "kink" in his tail is quite as noticeable as on the coins of larger value.

These pieces are on very thin planchets, that of the Sixpence being but little thicker than heavy cardboard, while the Threepence is considerably thicker in proportion. This may possibly be due to exposure to salt water. They are quite irregular in form, and the relief of the dies is so low, that but very little circulation would soon render the devices illegible.

W. T. R. M.

AN AUSTRIAN NUMISMATIC MEDAL DOLLAR.

THE Austrian Numismatic Society struck for its members a Medal-Dollar, in 1884, in commemoration of the Four hundredth anniversary of the mintage of dollars, or thalers; the obverse showed the bust of the Emperor, surrounded by the arms of the Austrian Provinces; the reverse displayed the bust of the Archduke Sigismund, of the Tyrol, being a close copy of that on the "Dicktaler" or thick dollar of that Prince, struck in 1484. Only eighty-two or eighty-three of these medals exist, as the die cracked while striking the eighty-third. They sell as high as \$25.00. The piece has an interest here as showing the view held by the Society named, as to where the First Thalers were struck. In the second volume of the *Journal*, page 16, is an interesting article on the subject, by the late Dr. Anthon, in which, while mentioning this piece of Sigismund, he considers the "Original Dollars" to be those of the Counts of Schlick, struck about 1525, or perhaps a little earlier. While holding in high regard Prof. Anthon's numismatic knowledge, we suppose that a deliberate issue of a Society of the standing of that which caused this piece

to be struck, may be regarded as of higher authority, and that the Quater-centennial of the Dollar must henceforth be set down as occurring in 1884. The piece now described seems to have escaped the notice of American collectors, for we have seen no reference to it in any of our papers, perhaps because of its evident rarity.

CAXTON.

COMMUNION TOKENS.

[Continued from Vol. XXII, p. 9.]

51. Frankfort Springs, Beaver Co., Pa. Organized 1790. K on plain planchet, for King's Creek Congregation.
Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 9 x 9.

51a. Another. An oval token was used after the Union in 1858. Lead. Size 12 x 14.

52. Glade Run, Alleghany Co., Pa. Organized 1812. A. C. for Associate Church, in centre of eighteen dots, with beaded border outside.
Reverse. Plain. Pewter, cast. Oval. Size 14 x 18.

53. Guinston, York Co., Pa. ASSOCIATE CHURCH around the border, plain centre.
Reverse. G in centre, for Guinston. Lead. Round. Size 24. Figure 7. The old stone church is still standing and is about one hundred and twenty years old.

54. Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y. (Now West Hebron.) Organized 1785. A.-C. H.-N. in two lines, for Associate Church, Hebron.
Reverse. 1807. Raised border. Lead. Square. Size 14 x 14. Figure 8.

55. The same. A. C. OF HEBRON, in three lines, for Associate Church of Hebron.
Reverse. J. I. JULY 7. 1824 in three lines, for John Irvine, who was Pastor 1824 to 1831. Raised rim. Lead. Oval. Size 15 x 18. Figure 9.

56. Houlton, Aroostook Co., Maine. R. P. C. on thick planchet, for Reformed Presbyterian Church.
Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 10 x 20.

56a. Another. Stamped T for Token. Pewter. Size 13 x 17. Both tokens are now in use.

57. Howard, Steuben Co., N. Y. U. P. C. and H. below, for United Presbyterian Church, Howard. Two parallel lines above and one in centre.
Reverse. P. C. R. for P. C. Robertson; three parallel lines above and two below. Pewter, cast. Round. Size 18.

These tokens were made by Alexander Edgar, of Buena Vista, N. Y.

58. Huntington, Pa. (Stone Valley.) H. A. C. in one line, for Huntington Associate Church, between two parallel lines, with beaded border.
Reverse. REV. T. S. for Thomas Smith, in two lines, dotted line below, and border same as obverse. He was installed Pastor in 1811 and died in 1825. Born in Scotland; a personal friend and correspondent of Robert

Burns. Edge milled. Lead. Oblong, corners concave. Size 9 x 12. Figure 10.

59. Ingleside, Westmoreland Co., Pa. (Brookland Congregation.) R.P.C. in raised letters, for Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 16.

59a. Another. The letters R. P. C. in sunken square with serrated border.

Reverse. Small dotted or beaded circle. Lead. Oblong. Size 10 x 16.

Robert Sproul, father of Dr. Thomas Sproul, settled in this vicinity in 1796.

60. Keokuk, Iowa. A. K. stamped letters, for Associate, Keokuk.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 10.

61. Killbuck, Ohio. K. countersunk, for Killbuck.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 9.

62. Kortright, Delaware Co., N. Y. R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian; raised letters in sunken square.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 13 x 13.

63. Laurel Hill, Fayette Co., Pa. Organized 1791. A. R. for Associate Reformed, and L.-H. for Laurel Hill, below, in rude raised letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 11.

63a. Another. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 12.

The Church discontinued their use in 1880.

64. Liberty, Trumbull Co., Ohio. Organized 1805. R D for Robert Douglass, on round planchet. He was installed in 1820.

Reverse. Plain. Lead.

64a. Another. D G for David Goodwillie. He was Pastor in 1826.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Both size 12.

This token was used for about forty years, and then the card adopted, with texts from St. Mark and St. Luke printed on both sides; in 1875 all tokens were abandoned.

65. Little Beaver, Pa. Organized about 1806. Old School. R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian, stamped on planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 11 x 17.

The table linens used are "home-made," having been spun and wove and presented by the ladies of the congregation about the time the Church was organized, and are still in use.

66. Londonderry, Guernsey Co., Ohio. Organized 1818. W. stamped on plain planchet, for Wilkin, an Elder and one of the founders of the Congregation.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 10 x 10.

67. Madison, Columbiana Co., Ohio. Old School Presbyterian. M. rudely cut on planchet, for Madison.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 9.

68. Mahoning, Lawrence Co., Pa. M for Mahoning, with serrated border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 by 10.

68a. Another. A. R. for Associate Reformed in sunken oblong.
Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 8.

69. Mechanicsburg, Indiana Co., Pa. A. C. for Associate Church, in centre of two dotted lines.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 13 x 18.

70. Mercer, Mercer Co., Pa. Organized 1802. M. A. C. for Mercer Associate Church in one line, dash above and below, with border.

Reverse. REV. M. L for McLean, Pastor 1841-5, in two lines. Lead. Oblong, octagonal. Size 9 x 12.

71. The same. Second U. P. Congregation, on printed cardboard.
 "Token of Admission to the Lord's Table."

"Do this in remembrance of Me," etc.

This Congregation, since the union in 1858, used this Card Token.

72. Middletown, Pa. M for Middletown, in sunken square, with border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 7 x 7.

73. Mill Creek, Pa. M for Mill Creek, cut letters.

Reverse. A for Anderson. Lead. Square. Size 7 x 7.

74. Mt. Hope, Washington Co. Pa. Organized 1800. T. A in sunken square, for Thomas Allison, first Pastor, 1802 to 1837.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 11 x 13.

75. The same. M^t. H. for Mt. Hope, beaded border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong, octagonal. Size 8 x 11.

Issued by Rev. J. T. Brownlee.

76. Mt. Jackson, Lawrence Co., Pa. Organized 1820. J. raised letter, for Jackson; heavy border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 12.

76a. Another. P. countersunk letter, for Presbyterian.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 11.

76b. Another. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 12.

77. Mt. Pleasant, Washington Co., Pa. Organized 1795. M P in raised letters, for Mt. Pleasant, with serrated oval border.

Reverse. Plain. Oblong, octagonal. Pewter. Size 10 x 12.

78. Mt. Pleasant, Butler Co., Ohio. Organized 1802. Cup stamped on square planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Size 7 x 7.

79. Mountville (Eight-Tracts), Lawrence Co., Pa. Organized 1807. M. T for MounTville, stamped on planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Brass. Oblong. Size 9 x 12.

79a. Another. M on square planchet. Lead. Size 8 x 8.

80. New Athens, Harrison Co., Ohio. A. C. in script letters, for Associate Church; plain border.

Reverse. Raised field in centre, beaded band around the same, with raised border. Pewter. Round. Size 15.

81. Newburgh, N. Y. U. P. C - N. B. in two lines, for United Presbyterian Church, New Burgh.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong, convex corners. Size 14 x 18.

Now in use.

82. New Kingston, Delaware Co., N. Y. U. P. C. in monogram, script letters, for United Presbyterian Church; raised border.

Reverse. Milled circle. Lead. Round. Size 15.

83. Newville, Pa. A. R. C. 1830. for Associate Reformed Church, in two lines, inside of octagonal stamped line.

Reverse. Plain. Zinc. Oblong, octagonal. Size 13 x 20.

84. New York City. N York 1799 in script letters, in two lines.

Reverse. Associate Church in script letters. Lead. Oval. Size 11 x 15.

One of the first tokens used in New York City.

85. The same. Second Ref.' Presby'. Congregation, in one line extending around the planchet, TOKEN in centre, enclosed by a plain border, beaded border outside.

Reverse. "Come" in centre, bordered as obverse: "For all things," above in one curved line: "Are now ready," below in curved line. Nickel. Oval. Size 16 x 20.

Still in use.

86. The same. THIRD REFORMED PRESB^Y CONG^N N. Y.

Reverse. Bible and palm branches, COMMUNICANT'S TOKEN. White metal. Oval. Size 14 x 19.

87. The same (West 44th St.). U. P. C. countersunk letters, for United Presbyterian Church; without border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong, round corners. Size 12 x 18.

Cards are now used, with the text "This do in remembrance of Me."

88. Noblestown, Alleghany Co., Pa. Organized 1792. A. C. for Associate Church, around which are eighteen oval pellets, with beaded border outside.

Reverse. Plain. Lead, cast. Oval. 14 x 18.

89. North Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y. A. C and N. A. in rude letters, for Associate Church, North Argyle.

Reverse. D. S. with 1832 below, for Duncan Stalker, Pastor 1831 to 1852. Lead. Oval. Size 10 x 13.

Dies cut by Nicholas Robertson.

90. North Buffalo, Washington Co., Pa. N B in deep sunken letters, for North Buffalo.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 11.

91. Oakdale Ill. Elkhoⁿ Congregation. Organized 1834. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church; stamped letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 14.

91a. Another. Very rude R. P on obverse and A D. 1843 on reverse. Size 8 x 10.

92. Octorara, Lancaster Co., Pa. Organized Oct. 20th, 1754. R. P. in rude raised letters, for Reformed Presbyterian.

Reverse. L. S. 1752 in two lines, for Lord's Supper. Lead. Square form. Size 12 x 12. Figure 11.

This was one of the first tokens used by an organized Church in America, and was brought from Scotland by the Rev. John Cuthbertson.

93. Otter Lake, Lapeer Co., Mich. U. P. C. 1882 for United Presbyterian Church in two lines with dash between.

Reverse. Plain. Zinc. Oblong, octagonal. Size 12 x 18.

94. Paterson, N. J. Organized 1857. T counterstamped, for Token.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 14.

94a. Another. Square, with T. Lead. Size 12 x 12.

95. Path Valley, Pa. Organized 1800. P·V with C. below, for Path Valley Congregation; bordered.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 13. Figure 12.

Path Valley was so called because the great Indian trail or path from the Susquehanna to the Ohio passed through it.

96. Peters Creek, Washington Co., Pa. P. C. for Peters Creek; raised letters and border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 6 x 10.

97. Pine Creek (Talley Covey), Alleghany Co., Pa. Old School. R. P. C. in one line, for Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Reverse. Plain. German silver. Oval, pierced. Size 10 x 20.

98. The same. Now U. P. Organized 1807. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church; raised border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 9 x 13.

99. Pittsburgh, Pa. Now First U. P. Church. Organized 1801. A. C. for Associate Congregation, in the centre of seventeen oval dots, with beaded and plain band outside.

Reverse. Plain. Lead, cast. Oval. Size 13 x 18.

The first token used in this Church was plain, round, of lead; size 8.

100. Philadelphia, Pa. Now Second U. P. C. A. R. C. 1830 for Associate Reformed Church in two lines, with stamped octagonal line around the same.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong, octagonal. Size 14 x 20.

101. The same. Fourth United Presbyterian Church.

"Do this in remembrance of Me," with blank space for name and residence.

Cardboard.

102. The same (Walnut St.). Now 8th U. P. Associate Church in script letters in two lines; border raised, thick planchet.

Reverse. Philad(elpia) 1799 in script letters in two lines, with border. Lead. Oval. Size 13 x 16.

103. The same. Now Eighth U. P. Organized as part of First Church in 1767. 8th U. P. 1799. CHURCH in three lines, upper and lower curving; beaded border.

Reverse. "Do this in remembrance of Me" in three lines, upper and lower curving; beaded border. Lead. Oval. Size 13 x 16.

Still in use.

104. Plain Grove, Lawrence Co., Pa. PLAINGROVE TOKEN. U. P. C., for United Presbyterian Church, in three curved lines, rosette in centre, with border beaded.

Reverse. CHRIST OUR PASSOVER IS SACRIFICED FOR US. in four lines, first and fourth curving; border beaded. Pewter. Oval. Size 12 x 14.

THOMAS WARNER.

[To be continued.]

MEDICAL MEDALS.

MR. TASKER NUGENT has furnished us with the following interesting notes on Medical Medals, and Dr. H. R. Storer, of Newport, R. I., who has in preparation an exhaustive catalogue of such pieces, portions of which have appeared in the "Sanitarian," and the "N. E. Medical Monthly," has kindly supplied further information relative to several of them, which will be found in the notes.

INQUIRY having been made in your pages respecting Medical Medals, I am enabled to give below a description of a fine and rare Renaissance piece, designed when it was the fashion for men to have their lineaments preserved in everlasting bronze. The portrait is of Antoine de Tolède, a Lyonese Doctor, and the date is 1515. On the obverse appears the bust, to right, of that learned personage, his head covered with a cap like that usually seen on representations of Cardinal Wolsey. The inscription runs thus:—"Anthonius . de . Toledo . Medicine . Doctor . 1515." On the reverse is a nude female figure, seated on a saddle, and holding a vase of flowers in her right hand and a branch of coral in her left. The legend is "Non . Toledi . Tabula . Est . Ista . Sed . Est . Speculum." Bronze. Size 48 millimetres. This piece was sold from out of Fillon's Collection five years ago.¹

I suggest that Greek coins bearing the effigies of Aesculapius, should head the procession. Herewith, then, are two or three examples of such Hellenic issues, of which there are very many.

a. Argolis. Copper of Epidaurus,² with head of Aesculapius on the obverse, while the reverse bears, felicitously, a representation of Hygieia, and ΕΠ in monogram. Another example has the head of Aesculapius, and a reverse of ΕΠ within a wreath: the first piece being peculiarly interesting

¹ Another specimen was in the collection of Bellet de Tavernost of Lyons, sold by auction at Paris in February, 1870. It was then bought by Dr. Edward Rüppell of Frankfort on the Main. (Rüppell, Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Numismatischen Erinnerungen an Ärzte und Naturforscher, 1876, 8vo, Vienna, p. 19, pl. ix, No. 3.) Rüppell died in 1884 and left it, with the rest of his collection, to the Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft of that city, where it now is. The Fillon is

described by Armand, *Les Médailleurs Italiens des Quinzième et Seizième Siècles*. 8vo. Paris, 1883. Vol. II, p. 137. Either Rüppell or Armand, and if the latter, the text also, is in error as to the date—the former says 1525 in his description and gives the same in his plate, which was presumably copied from the medal. H. R. S.

² Epidaurus was a Greek health-resort, with a grand temple, dedicated to Aesculapius, where his priests practiced the art of medicine.

from the apposite conjunction of types used. The head of Aesculapius appears also on copper pieces of Athens and of Messenia; on a coin of the latter city the reverse is the staff of Aesculapius, with a snake entwined round the wand, between the letters **MEC**.

b. Later on, among the Imperial Greek series (*i. e.* such coins as were struck in Greece and her dependencies after their subjection to Rome), a piece from Cius, Asia, struck under M. Aurelius, bears Aesculapius as its reverse. A medallion from Cos has a similar reverse, while on the other side of the piece appear the busts of Septimus Severus and Julia Domna.

c. Some coins of Amorgos show, on their reverses, representations of a cupping-cup, an extremely early authority for the form and use of this surgical appliance.

I note that there are German Medals of Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination; and among the French Medals also, there are several inscribed "La Vaccine," referring, of course, to the same doctor and subject.

Among the medals of Alessandro Ruspoli, of Rome, dispersed six years ago, one appears on the list under No. 98, as follows: "M. Baptista Ro. Chirurgicus. Bust to r. in long beard; rev. a hand grasping a horse's bit and a branch of oak;" no legend on rev. Not in Armand. Diam. 2 1-2 in."

At the same sale was the following: "142. Antony Cocchi, Physician of Florence, 1745, by Selvi. Bust to right; rev. Illustrant Commoda, etc. Diam. 3 1-3 in."²

One of the medals in bronze, left in stock by the late Mr. Taylor, Numismatist, of London, and disposed of last year, represented Ambrose Paré. No descriptive notice has come before me, and I am unable to state whether this medal be a modern composition or a contemporary portrait. Paré, the distinguished French Surgeon, who first practiced tying up arteries after amputation, was born in 1509 or 1510, and lived to an advanced age, dying in 1590; I have notes relative to his appearance as presented by his likeness engraved on copper, from life, taken in 1585, when he was in his seventy-sixth year. To the Exhibition called "The Loan Collection," in London, 1862, Mr. Egerton, M. P., contributed No. 702, a bronze portrait medal inscribed "Io. Fran. Martinio Mediol. Medicus." 16th century (?). No further details of the medal are given in the Official Catalogue.³

A RARE BACTRIAN DECADRAHM.

MR. A. W. FRANKS has presented to the British Museum a most remarkable coin, lately received from India. It is a decadadrachm of the Bactrian series, the first ever met with, and bears on the obverse a horseman with his lance charging an elephant, on whose back are two warriors; and on the reverse a king or Zeus, standing, holding a thunderbolt and a spear; in the field is a monogram composed of the letters A B. The obverse records some victory of the Greeks over the barbarians, and the reverse may be a representation of Alexander the Great. The coin evidently comes from the district of the Oxus, and was struck about the middle of the second century B. C.

¹ The Catalogue from which this description is taken is in error, as we learn from Dr. Storer, who says that instead of "a branch of oak" it is a large vine branch, with a very prominent cluster of grapes. EDS.

² The legend is incorrectly given in the Catalogue. It should be **IN**ILLUSTRANT (not **ILL**USTRANT) **COMMODA VITAE**. The Medal is mentioned, as we learn from Dr. Storer, by Durand, Kluyskens, and Gaetani. EDS.

³ There are three medals of Paré, of which Dr. Storer has two. Martinio, or as his name is written in Italian, Giovanni Francesco Martinioni, was commemorated, says Dr. Storer, by two medals, one of which bore the bust of Hippocrates, whose works Martinioni published at Pavia, in 1552. The latter is mentioned by Armand and others, and both are described by Duisburg. EDS.

PATTERN PIECES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE threatened seizure of the collection of the late Dr. Linderman, which necessitated its withdrawal from the market, has aroused considerable interest among collectors, and especially those who have made the department of Pattern pieces their "hobby." On what grounds the action of the Government is based, we have no knowledge, except the general one that it claimed them as its property. No one will for an instant suppose that the late Director took them improperly; as the Regulations of the Mint have been in force since May, 1874, covering Dr. Linderman's term of office, he could not have been ignorant of them; on the contrary, he issued a circular giving substantially the same rules as are printed in a more recent one below. These specifically provide for the *sale of pattern pieces*;—as Dr. Linderman's cabinet was largely composed of pieces of that character, and as we have been informed the catalogue of his collection, written in his own hand, so described them, it will probably be conceded that so eminent an authority knew what he was doing when he prepared it.

If the Government is endeavoring to suppress the *unlawful* traffic in such pieces, and to punish those persons who in the past have enriched themselves by the sale to favored friends of pieces which, under the rules of the Mint, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, *any one* had the *right* to buy, at prices established by the Government, but which *none* but a favored few were *able* to acquire, except by paying heavy tribute to third parties, our most cordial support and approval would be rendered. In order that our readers may have a full understanding of this important matter, we print below two documents bearing upon it. The first is Circular No. 147, which contains the Regulations of the Mint relative to Medals and Cabinet coins, and which is substantially the same as others previously issued by Dr. Linderman, Mr. Snowden, and Mr. Pollock,* and which is signed by the present Director and also by the Superintendent. We give all that relates to the matter in hand, with occasional comments, bracketed, and the italics are ours.

REGULATIONS.

1. The *price* of Medals, Proof Coins, *Pattern Pieces*, etc., shall be fixed by the Superintendent of the Mint, with the approval of the Director.

[This is Section 5, Art. XV of the Regulations.]

2. No *Coin* or *Pattern Piece* shall be struck after the year of its date, nor in any other metal or alloy than that in which the coin was issued or intended to be issued, except experimental pieces in Copper or other soft metal to prove the dies, under the direction of the Superintendent. The dies shall be defaced at the end of each year, and such impressions as the engraver may find necessary to take while preparing the dies shall be destroyed in the presence of the Superintendent when the dies are finished.

[Section 6 same article.]

3. When a *Pattern Piece* is adopted and used in the regular coinage in the same year, *it shall then be issued as a proof*, at a price near its current value; or, if it comes out early in the year, it will be placed in the regular Proof Set. The Superintendent will furnish, without charge, on application therefore, a *Pattern Piece* to any incorporated Numismatic Society in the United States. In such cases, if the pattern is in Gold or Silver, the value of the metal will be required.

[Altered from Section 7 of the same article, which says "SHALL furnish," making it obligatory. It has never been complied with, though requests have often been made.]

The portion omitted gives only a list of the coins of the United States and a few historical facts concerning them. We next print a circular issued by the present Director, Hon. James P. Kimball, relating to "Unlawful traffic in United States Mint Patterns of unauthorized coins, impressions from the United States Mint experimental dies, replicas or copies of United States coins other than of authorized weight and fineness, etc.," which has been issued "For the information of Numismatists, Collectors of coins, Coin-dealers, etc.," which we follow by some comments, offered in no spirit of hostile criticism or fault-finding, but of what seems to us a fair and honest interpretation of the meaning of the laws, and one which until now, so far as we know, has never been objected to.

* See *Journal*, Vol. IX, p. 38, which gives Mr. Pollock's circular in full.

The emission of impressions of experimental dies, whether in soft metal or in metal of the same weight and fineness proper to coins of the same denomination, is unlawful *except* in the case of *pattern-pieces* of such denominations of coins as are coined for general circulation during the calendar year of their date.

All impressions taken in copper, bronze, or other soft metal from an experimental die, to prove the die, are required to be destroyed, and the die itself to be defaced at the end of the year of its date.

Any experimental coin, or impression, in soft metal from a die prepared by the United States Mint, is required to be destroyed as soon as the purpose for which it is struck is subserved.

The above provisions, prescribed by the "General Instructions and Regulations in relation to the Transaction of Business of the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States," approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, have been in force since May 14, 1874. [A]

The striking of a piece in the semblance of a United States coin in a metal or alloy, or of a weight and fineness, other than prescribed by law, is in violation of Section 5460 of the Revised Statutes. [B]

The emission or offer for sale or exchange of an impression from any die of a coin of the United States, or of a proposed coin of the United States, bearing a legend as of a coin of the United States, but with a device or devices not authorized by law, whether such die has been prepared at the Mint of the United States or elsewhere, is contrary to the provisions of Sections 3517 and 5461, Rev. Stat. [C]

No impression from any coinage die of the United States struck in other metal than that authorized by law, or of a weight and fineness other than prescribed by law (Revised Statutes, 3513, 3514, 3515), nor pattern-piece bearing a legend of a coin of the United States, and bearing a device or devices not authorized by law (Revised Statutes, 3516, 3517, *vide* Mint Regulations), should be in existence longer than required for the lawful purpose for which it was authorized to be struck. [D]

Any emission, for private or personal use or possession, from the Mints of the United States of pieces of the character above specified has been in violation of the coinage laws of the United States. [E]

This, it will be noticed, bears the heading "Unlawful traffic." This does not or surely ought not to imply that there can be no lawful traffic,—in pattern pieces at least, which is provided for in the first Circular printed above; but it is not easy to discover, in the light of the Circular, what the authorities admit to be lawful. It and perhaps patterns also, has been irregular; some of it has been thought dishonest; but would seem to be claimed that *all* past dealing in patterns has been irregular, to put it mildly. We believe it is true that a considerable part of the traffic in proofs of dies, to stigmatize all pattern pieces as irregular issues, and liable therefore to forfeiture, the possession of which is no more to be defended by the holder than that of a stolen horse, or a house-lot with a flaw in the title, is a position which will require undoubted proof, before it will be admitted, and this we think cannot be furnished.

(A) The second and third paragraphs of the second Circular cover substantially the same ground, and they imply, by a fair construction, that the *experimental* impressions taken from the dies, while in process, to prove the work, are *not patterns*; such impressions correspond exactly to a printer's proof; they test the progress, ensure correctness, and afford opportunity to eliminate error. Most certainly they *should* be destroyed at a proper time, as here provided. So also should the dies, not only of such pieces, but of *all* pieces, when their legitimate purpose has been subserved. This would prevent the repetition of certain well-known transactions, unnecessary now to mention. These trial impressions, if allowed to get out, would certainly be irregular issues, and hence unlawful. But this paragraph seems, as expressed, to grant the very matter in dispute. Unlawful issues of *experimental* proofs are not pattern pieces, which latter may lawfully be sold, as provided in the first Circular and the first paragraph of the second.

When the design of a "proposed coin" for which dies have been prepared, is accepted and adopted, the piece ceases to be a pattern, and becomes a proof, or a regular issue (See paragraph 3, first Circular); but while the design is under consideration, the dies having been perfected, the mintage from such dies will be "pattern pieces," and so remain, whether the device is finally adopted, modified, or rejected. These are the "patterns," as we look at it, the price of which may be fixed as provided above; and fixing a price clearly contemplates a sale. If this reasoning is not correct, what *is* a pattern, the price of which may be fixed? That it is correct is shown by the fact that this has always been the construction, undisputed till now, put upon the term by dealers and collectors; by the length of time these regulations have been in effect providing for sales, and by the number of such patterns in private cabinets. Surely they have not *all* been stolen! Over and over again for thirteen years it is definitely

stated that the price of patterns shall be fixed; it would be a waste of words had there been no demand for them, or no sale been contemplated. If there have been sales, as the Circular implies, they were without conditions; none are mentioned in the Circular, or in the statutes so far as we can discover; none have ever been exacted; and conditions cannot subsequently be attached to property which has passed.

(B) Section 5460 is printed on page 61 of the Mint Regulations, and relates to "Debasement of the Coinage," etc. So far as this paragraph of the Circular alludes to "Weight and fineness," it may be said that the first five lines of the Section quoted apply only to gold and silver *coins*, and have no reference to *patterns*: the remainder of the Section relates to tampering with the weights, and embezzling metals, medals, coins, or other moneys committed to the charge of the Officers of the Mint. We cannot see in this Section anything bearing the remotest relation to *patterns*, except that if they should be embezzled, punishment is provided for. We fail moreover to discover in this Section anything upon the "striking of a piece in the semblance of a United States coin." As to this point we shall speak further presently.

(C) This paragraph sets up a very broad claim. Let us look at it for a moment. So far as it relates to coins, and to pieces struck elsewhere than at the Mint, there can be no controversy. The emission and the offer for sale "of a proposed coin of the United States bearing a legend as of a coin of the United States, but with a device or devices not authorized by law" is declared contrary to the provisions of law cited. This turns upon what is meant by the expression "not authorized by law." We can judge somewhat of the construction the officials now put upon it, by looking at the descriptions of the Linderman patterns—and we shall give our reasons presently for a different opinion, which agrees, as we believe, with that held by the Mint officers in former times. Has not the Mint "emitted" impressions of proposed coins, such as the Government lately threatened to seize, without objection from any one till now, and openly without reserve? We shall attempt below to show it has. Has it not in Circular 147 virtually "offered them for sale," in the rule providing for fixing a price? Was all this contrary to law? Certainly not, in our opinion.

Further, not even a forced construction can apply this paragraph of the Circular, or the law, to *pattern* pieces. They are designs for proposed coins. Frequently they bear legends as "of a coin of the United States," but they do *not* have devices not "authorized by law," whether this expression means the statute, or is employed in the sense used by the Director in another place mentioned hereafter. Hence *they* are not forbidden as seems to be claimed. The law of 1873, which the Director quotes, prescribes what devices shall be borne by United States coins. It is as follows:—

Sec. 3517. Upon the coins there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of coinage, and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscriptions "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum," and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the gold dollar and three dollar piece, the dime, five, three and one cent piece, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted; and on the reverse of the silver trade dollar the weight and the fineness of the coin shall be inscribed.

It will be observed that here is ample room for the play of the designer's fancy. No arbitrary mode of representing the devices is prescribed. We are perhaps oblivious, but we do not at this moment recall any pattern of a proposed coin that has been prepared since the passage of the act, which has not to a greater or less degree substantially complied with this provision. The treatment of the figure of Liberty has it is true, varied widely; sometimes appearing as the head of an Indian Queen or a full length figure; sometimes as the ideal face of what the designer regarded as a typical American beauty, and again it was a modified copy of the "Fair Stuart," as she has for centuries been seated on British coins; so of the types of the reverse; various forms of the eagle, irreverently called hens and buzzards by scoffers at our numismatic art, various styles of wreaths and modes of stating the denominations have been employed. Yet all with the same end in view. Strictly, were the special forms of the devices which were finally adopted and struck, "authorized by law," to use the

Director's phrase? Rather were they not simply approved by headquarters, under a liberal construction of the *general provisions* of the law establishing the designs, Sections 3510 and 3517?

But let us take what is perhaps the widest deviation from a strict interpretation of the latter Section, the "Stella:" this we suppose would be considered by the Director, under this paragraph, not a coin authorized by law, but "a proposed coin of the United States, bearing a legend as of a coin of the United States, but with a device or devices not authorized by law," if the latter expression is applicable to any piece prepared by the Mint Officials under like circumstances; we claim it is a fair example of a "pattern." It was issued, if we remember rightly, under direction of the Coinage Committee of Congress. It had a star of five points on the reverse, which is a device not mentioned in the statute, together with the value; but neither is the wreath, which surrounds the designation of the value, and differing treatments of which make up many of the differences in patterns. We need not confine ourselves to the stella; the ruling which would forbid the emission of the stella, seems to apply with equal force to dimes, etc., which display wreaths. Again, the stella had in addition to the prescribed motto "E pluribus unum," another, "Deo est gloria," which like that on the silver dollar, "In God we trust," is not mentioned in the statute. If one is authorized by law and another not, which is? How shall the collector decide? Many impressions of the perfected dies of the stella, the metric goloid, and the silver metric dollar were circulated among Senators and Representatives.* Are we to understand that the only proper course was for these gentlemen to proceed to the Mint, look over the patterns, and that then, as soon as inspected, they should all have been handed to the Superintendent and destroyed? This seems absurd; if so strict a construction is insisted upon, what purpose is subserved by the preservation in the *Mint cabinet* of this and other like pieces, such as the Goloid and the "Commercial" dollar. The dies would sufficiently show the device; why are not the pieces destroyed? We fail however to see that the possession or sale of such patterns is forbidden by the Sections quoted, which we shall again refer to. Is it not then a fair conclusion that the special treatment of the devices prescribed by law, on both coins and patterns, and even the *metal* in which *pattern pieces* may be struck, alike unregulated by statute, are left to the taste and discretion of the Director of the Mint for the time being, under the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and any impressions from perfected dies of *patterns* struck by such authority, may be lawfully sold by the Superintendent, over the counter of the Mint, and subsequently by any lawful owner?

We think we have fairly stated the proper construction of the law, but we are not the Judges; neither, we respectfully submit, is the present Director empowered to construe it so as to pronounce illegal, acts done for so many years by all his predecessors, with the approval in writing, as appears from their Circulars, of their superior Officers. Such a course would be nothing more or less than an *ex post facto* decree.

To sustain his position in this paragraph, the Director quotes two Sections, 3517 and 3541. The first of these we have already given above. It fixes the devices. We cannot however see the bearing of this reference so far as it is claimed to support the position that such pieces as were offered in the Linderman Catalogue, for example, were contrary to law.

Section 3541 comes under the head of "Counterfeits," and its special side-note or sub-title is "Making or uttering coin in semblance of money." It is as follows:

Sec. 3541. Every person who, except as authorized by law, makes or causes to be made, or utters or passes, or attempts to utter or pass any *coins* of gold or silver or other metal, or alloys of metals, intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries, or of original design, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not more than five years, or both."

It must be admitted that there is a difference between *coins*, which are legally current as money, and *proposed coins*, which are not legally current, but are impressions

* See *Journal*, Vol. XV, p. 19, for a description of these coins, all of which have "devices not authorized by" Sec. 3517 on which the Director in the Circular issued relies.

from *completed* dies, which are prepared for inspection by proper authorities, and for criticism by those whose skill, experience, taste, or special study of Numismatics qualifies them to judge—such for instance as may be reasonably supposed to make up the membership of “incorporated Numismatic Societies,” to which bodies the Superintendent “shall” (not *may* or *will*) “furnish them without charge,” as required by Article XV, Section 7, of the Regulations, quoted above. The latter pieces certainly are not counterfeit, nor are they “intended for the use and purpose of current money.”

This is the only section we find on which to hang the expression in the preceding paragraph of the Circular, “In the semblance of a United States coin.” We submit that the intention of this section (and of the following one, which is not referred to by the Director, but which contains similar provisions relative to minor coinage,) is clearly to prevent (1) *private coinage*, even of equal intrinsic value, of a correspondent legal coinage; (2) *counterfeiting by alloys of metals*; (3) the *uttering and passing* of counterfeits of our own or foreign coins; (4) of *private issues*, for *current money*, as was done in California in the time of the discovery of gold, again by the Mormons of Deseret, in the “Holiness to the Lord” pieces, and others of similar character, of greater or less intrinsic value, as expressed on their face; and (5) the issue of copperheads, store cards, and necessity pieces, etc., “intended for the use and purpose of current money.” It would follow indirectly from this section that State coinage is prohibited, even were there no other provision forbidding it.

But pattern pieces, if we have rightly defined them, are not coins, nor money, nor are they intended to be used as current money; nor by a fair construction are they such resemblances of coin as the statute mentions,—that is, counterfeits: they are prepared not by unauthorized persons, but by persons legally authorized, namely the officers of the Mint, under the direction of the Secretary, or of Congress, as the case may be. It is from this view of the case alone, we believe, that the preparation of the dies of any pattern pieces by the Mint, can be justified.

(D) As we have already commented upon the point that pattern pieces as we have defined them, do substantially contain devices authorized by law, we will not revert to that. It is sufficient to say, that this portion of the Circular cannot therefore relate to *them*, but to pieces which bear *other* designs, if any such there are.

(E) This paragraph is broader still; it seeks to cover the entire ground. So far as the experimental pieces, (proofs of unfinished dies,) are concerned, we admit its correctness, and sustain it. If, however, it applies, as we presume it is intended to do, to what we have defined above as patterns, we cannot see that it rests on equity or the statute. We sincerely hope that a reconsideration of the matter may lead the Director to a different conclusion, so far as *patterns* are concerned. If he can force the mules of mint dies, and the other issues which have been fraudulently emitted, to the oblivion of the melting pot we shall rejoice. But we hope that no misapprehension of the distinctions we have endeavored to point out will array the Government against honest collectors, strip them of the most interesting portion of their cabinets, and thus destroy many pieces which candor compels us to say, excel in merit and beauty many of the authorized issues.

ANCIENT AMERICAN MONEY.

In the fifth volume of the *Journal*, and again in an article by Mr. Brevoort in the sixteenth volume, reference is made to plates of copper, shaped much like the letter T, believed by many numismatists to have been used in Mexico and Central America as currency, previous to and at the time of the conquest by Cortez. In Mons. Désiré Charnay's valuable work on the Ancient Cities of the New World, a translation of which has just been issued, we notice some references to this money, and citations from different writers in support of the theory that these plates were so used.

After speaking of the use of copper by the Indians, M. Charnay says:—“Copper was also found in Venezuela, where, at the present day, jewels of copper or mixed with

gold, crocodiles, lizards, and frogs are found. We procured some, and placed them in the Trocadero, having the same dimensions as those found in Central America. Those we found on our first visit to Mitla are thin, shaped like a Tau, and hardly four inches long. Dupaix found similar hatchets at Mitla, and he thinks they were used as currency, a supposition all the more probable, that an Indian from Zochoxocotlan, near Oaxaca, found an earthen pot, containing twenty-three dozen of these Taus, but differing slightly from each other both in size and thickness. We read in Torquemada, 'Monarquia Indiana,' Vol. II, p. 560,—that copper tablets, varying in thickness and shaped like a Tau, were used as currency in various regions, and that they contained a large proportion of gold. Ixtlilxochitl, in his fourth 'Relacion,' says that the Toltecs used oblong pieces of copper, shaped like hatchets, about the thickness of a real." M. Charnay, as we infer from the context, seems to think that the copper hatchets mentioned by Cortez in his letters, paid as a part of their taxes by the Mexicans, may have been these Tau-shaped plates.

W. T. R. M.

GLEANINGS.

ASSUMING that the Directors of the *Journal* see no reason to the contrary, it is proposed to furnish, quarterly, a sheaf of gleanings from European fields, Numismatic and Archaeological. Perchance a wild flower may here and there be gathered up, but from each armful will be discarded all stalks of mere straw; ears of corn only, some light, some perchance weighty, being retained for use; and as gleanings may be considered to be peculiarly under the auspices of Demeter, a fairly appropriate heading is found on the reverse of a Greek coin of Metapontum, which is herewith given.

WILLIAM TASKER-NUGENT.

TREASURE BURIED IN INDIA.

At Gwalior, recently, the Acting Secretary of the Financial Department of the Supreme Government at Calcutta took over from the Native Regency, by request, about £5,000,000 worth of treasure, which had been accumulated in vaults or pits in the palace Zenana. Each vault is situate partly underground, and after removing earth, a level pavement was found, which, when the flagstones were lifted, disclosed a square pit, filled to the brim with glittering silver. There were several such pits, two or three of them containing jewels, but the majority having each about fifteen lakhs of Gwalior rupees. In each pit was a copper plate, on which was engraved the amount of the contents and the name of the official who placed the treasure there. This information is gathered from the *S. James Gazette* of May 16 last.

MEDALS GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF VENICE TO ENGLISH AMBASSADORS.

According to information derived from the Archives of the Venetian Republic, when the ambassador took his leave, the Senate voted him a gold chain and medal of the value of 2,000 scudi (crowns). This seems to have been a seventeenth century practice, established on the precedent of the embassy of Lord Falconberg, Cromwell's son-in-law, and it would be interesting to know whether any of the complimentary medals referred to are still in existence, and if so, what designs they bear. I hazard a guess that the sitting doge's portrait, and arms, or the arms of Venice, formed obverse and reverse, and finish this note by a request for further information.

MEDALS DEPOSITED AMONG THE FOUNDATIONS OF A CHURCH.

In the city of Doges and lagoons, about the year 1408, Sir Francisco degli Amadi, a pious citizen, caused to be made and painted by Master Nicolo, an image of the Virgin, with the Son in her arms, which group, according to current Venetian custom, was hung up at the corner of a certain house. Reverence towards this image obtained and increased; suffice it here to say that, for its reception in 1480, license was issued to build a church, and this sacred edifice, known as the Church of S. Maria

dei Miracoli, was founded during the next year. A descendant of the Amadi before mentioned, one Angelo Amadi, who had claimed and taken possession of the image, for deposit in the Church, and had been very active in the matter of its erection, has left the following record, which possesses much interest for numismatists, architects, heralds and antiquarians.

"The 2d day of May, 1481, as the Church was founded, I had a large bronze medal put under the pilaster at the left corner of the façade. This medal shows the head of myself, Angelo Amadi, in relief, taken from nature, with ancient letters around, like these: ANGELVS DE AMATIS; and on the back of it a festoon, or garland of ears of corn, including the arms (shield) of the Amadi family, divided in two. The half below it is of gold, and the one above has two golden mounds, one beside the other, and another upon them, with a little bird at the top, in azure field, and across the said medal, where is the festoon or garland, are ancient letters, which say: ANNO XTI. OPTIMI. MCCCCLXXX.

"The 8th do. I had another medal put under the corner on the right; the 16th do. one under the corner on the right side of the main entrance; and the 30th of July I had another medal put under the left corner at the head of the Church."

The above, with other matter on the ceremonies, etc., observed, is given on the authority, evidently quite reliable, of a communication from Signor G. Bosi to the builder, published on the 14th of May last, and brings to light an early Italian example of burying specimens of numismatic art among the foundations of a public building. In this case of Amadi, the reasons were probably threefold, viz: 1st, to fix the date of the foundation of the Church; 2d, to be identified with that fane, and with the blessed image which Amadi's predecessor had caused to be fashioned some seventy years before; 3d, to hand down to futurity his own lineaments and coat-armor, in his capacity of one of the original benefactors of the Church. Thus it may be assumed, that the motives of this old Venetian worthy were partly religious, partly utilitarian, and partly self laudatory.

In these days, the custom prevails, very generally, of placing coins and documents within a cavity in the foundation stone of any public edifice. I am not sure whether Masonic rites and ceremonies govern such a proceeding, and ask for information thereon, and also for further early records of numismatic deposits among the foundations of buildings.

JUBILEE MEDALS OF GEORGE III.

IN the present year, 1887, when the Queen-Empress Victoria has just completed a half-century's occupation of the throne of Great Britain, it is interesting enough to come across pieces issued, in 1809, to commemorate her grandfather's jubilee. One medal, which I have examined, is of white metal (? pewter), size 13 of Mionnet, with a plain edge. On the obverse it carries the bust of "Farmer George," though in this instance in cuirass, not gabardine; his hair floating, tied at the nape with ribbon, and wearing the Garter sash. The likeness, in profile, is pretty fair. The legend is GOD SAVE THE KING. On the reverse appears a broad wreath of oak leaves, bound with a ribbon, inscribed GIVE GOD PRAISE; within the wreath, on the field, are the following words, GRAND NATIONAL JUBILEE, OCT. 25: 1809; and outside and around the wreath is this legend, THE 50 (? 50th) YEAR HE HAS GOVERN'D & PRESERVED AN AFFECTIONATE & LOYAL PEOPLE!

There can be very little doubt that there were many others. The following is an example noted in *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* of April last: "One pattern bears on the obverse a bust of the king, together with his title and the dates of his accession and jubilee, Oct. 25, 1760 and Oct. 25, 1809 respectively. On the reverse is a representation of England, as Fame, seated on clouds, and triumphing over Mortality. There is likewise a throne, illuminated by rays from heaven, and a centenary circle, one-half of which shows the duration of His Majesty's reign up to that period.

This must have formed a terribly cumbersome allegorical design; but the age was not one when Art was at a high pitch.

THE 1804 DOLLARS.

THE July number (page 20) contained an article on the Dollars of 1804, which brought us the communication below from Mr. Royal, the Assistant Curator of the Mint Cabinet at Philadelphia. We mentioned at the time that the clipping "contains several inaccuracies." It is proper to state further that an editorial was prepared and put in type, for the July number, with special reference to the sale of one of these Dollars as announced in the Catalogue of the Linderman collection, in which we pointed out the inaccuracies alluded to in reprinting the clipping, which are mentioned by our correspondent: this editorial we omitted, as just before printing we learned that the Government claimed a large proportion of that collection as its property, and until the matter was settled by the officers who had charge of the case, it seemed best to defer any comments, especially as we were in hopes that the investigation in progress might answer the question asked as to the history of the Linderman piece. The exaggerations of the clipping were so absurd we thought they carried condemnation on their face, as they doubtless did to most of our readers; but we are happy to print the following, which covers a point probably overlooked by Mr. Nexsen, and shows that the Linderman piece is not the supposed "duplicate" from the Mint cabinet as suggested in the July number.

Editors of the Journal:

IN the July number of your magazine the article, "The 1804 Dollars," is a little too much out of line, to be allowed to circulate without contradiction. Mr. Nexsen says, "One of the dollars in the Mint has a lettered, and the other an unlettered edge." Now the fact is, we have but one dollar of 1804 in the Mint, and that *has a lettered edge*. The second piece, charged as being a dollar of that date, is only a re-strike, and is represented as such: it was struck from the original die, but is much lighter in weight, and intended merely to exhibit the reverse side of the coin.

Appearing in an authoritative journal, the clipping from a "Boston paper," published in your columns, without adverse comment, would doubtless lead many astray. It mentions the report that Capt. Hall discovered a counterfeit of the issue of 1804, produced by a modification of the dollar of 1806, (which states quite positively that it was a modified dollar of 1806), and shows by the illustration of the test, that the "6" had been drilled out and the opening plugged with a "4." It should be unnecessary to inform you there were no dollars struck in 1806, and the fright occasioned the numismatists was quite unnecessary.

The revelation that 127 of the dollars of 1804, or their imitations, are in existence needs confirmation, and if this be no more correct than the other portions of the article, the whole story would have been better left untold.

Very respectfully,

E. L. ROYAL, *Assistant Curator U. S. Mint Cabinet,*
Philadelphia, Pa.

COINS OF USE AS WEIGHTS.

THE coins of the German Empire may be used also as weights. A pfennig piece weighs exactly 2 grams, so does a gold five-mark piece. A nickel ten-pfennig and a ten-mark gold piece weigh each 4 grams, two five-pfennig pieces 15 grams, a twenty-pfennig piece 8 grams, three nickel two-pfennig pieces 10 grams, nine silver twenty-pfennig pieces 10 grams, nine silver fifty-pfennig pieces 25 grams, nine silver one-mark pieces 50 grams, nine silver two-mark pieces 100 grams, and nine silver five-mark pieces 250 grams.—*Paris American Register.*

COIN SALES.

WOODWARD'S NINETY-FOURTH SALE.

W. ELLIOT WOODWARD closed his Ninety-fourth Sale at the usual place, Bangs & Co 's, Broadway, New York, on Friday, August 19th. The sale was of less importance than most of the series have been, but it contained a number of remarkably fine things. We have space to mention but a few. No. 1518, the Bank of Montreal Penny Token for 1838, brought \$80, and was purchased by a collector in Chicago. No. 3, 1795, was a magnificent proof silver dollar, fully equal to the one in the Randall Sale that brought \$113; this sold at the unprecedently low price of \$40, bought for an English collector. A proof quarter dollar of 1796, No. 46, was knocked down for \$31, certainly not half its value. The Catalogue mentions a number of other fine pieces, most of which sold at fair prices. A feature of the sale was a large quantity of minor proof sets, mostly from the Randall collection, of which there were several hundreds, dated from 1787 to 1884. A consignment from Japan of Japanese coins, with several Japanese and Chinese works on Numismatics, made the sale attractive. The sale closed with a few fine and rare minerals, a number of table tops and fruit ornaments of onyx and a few scarf pins of opals brought from Queretaro. The Catalogue mentions the comparative rarity of opals, the great localities of which in Mexico are mainly exhausted.

Mr. Woodward has in preparation his Ninety-fifth Sale, which will contain some rare California coins of the Pioneers, the remainder of the coins of the great Dohrmann collection, so well known on the Pacific coast, the sale of which by Mr. Woodward is not too remote to have passed out of mind. Mr. Dohrmann's must rank as one of the few great American collections, and it was the last one of its kind in California.

MR. FROSSARD announces for the 11th October, the sale of the second part of the Eugene Boban collection of Antiquities, which is particularly rich in arms of savage tribes, Aztec curiosities, etc., in the latter we notice some of the tau-shaped Mexican money; a reference to this currency will be found elsewhere in this number.

MR. FROSSARD announces his Seventy-third Sale, to take place on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 12 and 13 instant. It comprises the large and varied collection of American Coins of Jonas Ettinger, Esq., of Mount Bethel, Pa. Also several invoices of American and Foreign silver and copper coins, fine U. S. cents, Indian curiosities, numismatic books, war, agricultural, and other medals, entire sheets of Mulready envelopes and wrappers, selections from Aaron White's Hoard, etc. Catalogues can be obtained on application to Mr. Frossard, 787 Broadway, New York.

NUMISMATIC NOTES.

OWING to the pressure of business caused by his recent change, mentioned elsewhere, Mr. Lyman H. Low has found himself unable to furnish his interesting Notes for the present number, but will resume them in our next. In a private letter to one of the editors he called attention to the Catalogue of a recent sale held in Paris, of more than usual interest. It was the gold Collection of Mons. le Vicomte d'Amercourt, embracing a large and valuable cabinet of the Roman and Byzantine series. The catalogue was prepared with remarkable care by Messrs. Rollin & Feuardent, as will be seen when we say that the description of 1009 lots covered 164 printed pages, and was freely bought at the price of five francs. An edition de luxe was issued for collectors, embellished with 37 phototype plates, representing over 700 coins, which was sold for 30 francs. One of the rarest pieces is mentioned below under "Notes and Queries," as bringing £432, over \$2100.

Mr. Low mentions that he recently had in his possession the "gourd," or 100 centime piece of J. P. Boyer, Haiti, dated *an 27*, (1830) struck from the legitimate dies upon a Cent of the United States of 1833. The Somers Island money mentioned on page 33 of the present number has been sold to a Boston dealer for about \$110.

Those of our readers who have secured the earlier volumes of the series named below, will be glad to know that Mr. Low is prepared to take orders for the following Numismatic works, which have recently been issued abroad, and which will be recognized by collectors of the Greek and Roman series as among the highest authorities on the subjects of which they treat.

Catalogue of Greek Coins, Peloponnesus, excluding Corinth. By Percy Gardner, Litt. D. London, 1887. lxiv and 230 pages, and thirty-seven autotype plates. This is the tenth volume of the Greek Coins in the British Museum.

THE

Editors American Journal of Numismatics

You will please add to the list
April, 1887, page 87):

XI. This Dollar passed directly
who was clerk in the office of Director
Director of the Philadelphia Mint from
the Mints and Assay offices from 1873
auction February 28, 1888, when this
quently it became the property of M.
restrikes.

THE 1804 DOLLAR.

Numismatics:

the list of Dollars of 1804 (see *Journal of Numismatics*,

directly from the U. S. Mint to Dr. Henry R. Linderman, Director of the Mint from 1853 to 1865. He was sent from 1867 to 1869. He was Superintendent of all in 1873 to 1879. His collection of coins was sold at this dollar brought \$470. At that time or subsequently of Mr. James Ten Eyck of Albany. It is one of the

JOHN A. NEXSEN.

Vol. VI of the second edition of Cohen's "Description Historique des monnaies frappées sous l'empire Romaine," 570 pages, and an engraved portrait of Henry Cohen. Paris and London, 1886. This volume continues the descriptions from Macrinus I to Maximianus Hercules and Galerius, A. D. 311.

Babelon, Part II. Description historique et chronologique des monnaies de la République Romaine. Paris and London, 1886. 669 pages. This volume completes the work.

COIN FIND.

AN URN of clay found while digging a ditch on the east side of the Isle of Gothland has been sent to the Stockholm Museum. It contains 2696 unbroken and 191 broken silver coins, part with old German and part with Anglo-Saxon stamps. There are besides silver bracelets, some with figurines appended to them, and also some rods of the finest silver, such as in early times were cut and used instead of money. The total weight of the treasure is about nine pounds. The chief interest for antiquarians lies in the fact that old German and Anglo-Saxon coins were found together.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

SALE OF A RARE COIN OF CONSTANTINE.

The London Standard, under date of May 2d, reports that at the sale in Paris of the Ponton d' Amercourt collection of Roman and Byzantine Coins, the possession of an extremely rare piece of Constantine the First, weighing eight grammes and eighty-five centigrammes (a gold coin), was hotly disputed by the Berlin Museum and the French National Library, to which latter it was ultimately knocked down for ten thousand eight hundred francs, or *four hundred and thirty-two pounds!*

N.

QUERIES.

A MEXICAN MEDAL.

IN January 7 of the present year, at Brighton, Sussex, I examined, at a shop for antiques, a Mexican gold medal, of which the following is a description.

Shape of the medal, oval, about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; at the top of the medal, and attached thereto for the purpose of suspension, is the Mexican eagle and serpent, having a brooch-pin behind. (Here let me refer to the old adage "there is nothing new under the sun," just to observe that a similar design of Jove's bird and snake formed the type on coins of Chalcis, Euboea, 2300 years ago.) The edge is milled; the obverse field bears a bust to left, of a bearded soldier, in an embroidered and epauletted uniform, while round the effigy runs the following inscription: "El General Melgarejo al valor y lealtad de los defensores de la causa de Diciembre, 1863." Reverse, at top, the all-seeing eye of Providence, radiated; underneath, within a wreath of olive and oak, appear these dates: Dic^{bre} 28, Enero 31, Marzo 27, Sep^{bre} 5. The relief is low, the style of work stiff, precise, and apparently Mexican; the bullion value of the metal about £4. The price asked was £5 10s. Can some one of your readers afford information as to the occasion which gave rise to the issue of this piece.

W. T. N.

This medal evidently refers to contests between the Mexicans and the French, at the time when Napoleon the III endeavored to erect an empire in that country, with the unfortunate Maximilian at its head.—EDS.

A GERMAN COIN.

CAN some reader of the *Journal* enlighten me as to the origin of the piece described below, and especially what the abbreviations on the obverse represent, and the signification of the device on the reverse?

OBVERSE, A shield surmounted by a large crown, or perhaps a Grand Duke's coronet, which extends from edge to edge of the shield. The blazon is Quarterly, 1 and 4, a double-headed eagle displayed, on his breast a small escutcheon, but the device I cannot make out: 2 and 3, bendy sinister, of four pieces, charged with hearts, one, four, four, and two: there are no indications of the colors: on the left (observer's) of the shield, 28 and on the right, 28. Date at the top, 1681. Legend, MO : NO. ARG : ORD : GRON. ET OML. REVERSE, Two right

hands joined, holding crossed staves; the left one surmounted by a radiant triangle, the right by a pilgrim's hat. Legend, *REDDIT CONIVNCTIO TVROS* which refers apparently to some alliance, perhaps from the character of the device, of an ecclesiastical character. The borders are milled, and the piece, which is silver, is about crown size.

W. P.

EARLY AWARD MEDALS.

THE following queries appeared in the *Boston Transcript*. Can any of our readers answer them?

1. How early were Award Medals, such as are given by the American Institute of New York and other similar bodies, struck for presentation in this country?

2. Were such medals struck and awarded in England fifty years or more ago by agricultural or other societies.

3. I wish to identify a medal with two emblematic female figures, typifying Peace and Plenty, a beehive between them, and the legend, "Plenty and Peace are the fruits of industry and subordination." I should be glad to have a description of the reverse and any account of its origin and purpose. I know of an impression of this obverse, with an engraved reverse, and wish, if possible, to trace its source.

CAXTON.

OBITUARY.

KAREL WIENER.

IN the *Jewish Chronicle* appears a sketch of Karel Wiener, whose death at Brussels was recently announced. He was born at Venloo in 1832, and was brought up by his brother, Jaques Wiener, who was already known as a medallist. He studied at The Hague, at Lisbon (where he afterward became master of the Mint), and at Paris. His best known works in England are the Queen Victoria medal, the Prince Consort medal, medals commemorating the visits of the Emperor Napoleon and the Czar of Russia to the city of London, and the medal recording the acquisition of Epping Forest by the corporation. On the continent his art was widely known by his designs of the Van Dyck and Wagner medals, the latter of which is described in the *Journal*, Vol. XI, p. 19; he also made the dies for the commemoration of Van Humbeeck, as Grand Master of Belgian Masons, 1869, and of the Van Geusau Masonic Medal, 1860, described by Marvin. He had been decorated by Pope Pius IX, as well as by his own sovereign, King Leopold and the King of Holland. He died from heart disease.

DR. WILLIAM EVERETT delivered an oration at Quincy, July 4, on the Life and Services of the late Hon. Charles Francis Adams, from which the following extract is taken:—

But Mr. Adams was never idle; he was fond of literature, an untiring student and reader; and he possessed two elegant tastes which afford endless food for one of keen and delicate perceptions. He was a collector and student of coins, that peculiarly fascinating line of research which teaches art and history at once, as no other can; and he had a lively and cultivated musical taste, going again and again with undiminished delight to the best performances, vocal and instrumental.

NEW COINAGES.

THE financial department of the State of Congo has given orders to the Mint of St. Gilles, near Brussels, for the coinage of twenty-five millions of money. The pieces will be in silver, nickel and copper; they will bear the king's effigy, with this inscription: "Leopold II, king of the Belgians, Sovereign of the State of Congo"; at the back large ciphers indicating their value.

The Chinese Government has ordered a supply of silver and bronze coinage from Birmingham, England.

EDITORIAL.

WE devote considerable space in this number to a discussion of the attitude of the Government towards Pattern pieces. In many respects it is one of the most important matters to collectors and coin dealers that has been agitated for years. In this connection we call attention to a remarkable article which originally appeared in the *New York Nation*, entitled "What becomes of all the Pattern coins?" and was reprinted in the *Journal* for January, 1879, page 55. While we believe it is somewhat exaggerated, it shows the difficulties under which the Government is laboring, and corroborates the position of our article as to the prices collectors have had to pay to favored parties for pieces which, by the Circulars of the Mint, they apparently had the right to purchase at a reasonable price. As we have said elsewhere, the most energetic efforts of the Director to stop this "unlawful traffic" deserve the cordial support of all collectors and honest dealers. It is the suppression of lawful traffic by the refusal of the Government to sell Pattern pieces (which should be carefully distinguished from trial impressions of dies in process, and mules of experimental dies, whose only value consists in their rarity), which has worked a part of the mischief, and the threatened seizure of those legitimately in the market, to which we object.

WE have received some numbers of *The Sanitarian*, a monthly magazine published in New York at 113 Fulton Street, in which Dr. H. R. Storer, of Newport, is publishing a series of articles descriptive of Medals, Jetons and Tokens illustrative of Sanitation; this is one of the departments of a work on Medical Medals, which Dr. Storer has long been contemplating, and which we earnestly hope he may be able to complete. He has previously published in another magazine a chapter on Medals pertaining to the department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. The list of Medals of Sanitation has now reached 160 numbers, and is to be continued in the magazine named. The descriptions are minute, prepared in most cases with the medal before him, with abundant references to authorities, and where there are discrepancies, they are carefully noted. Such elaborate and scholarly contributions to the too brief list of works on numismatics by American students, deserve the highest commendation and encouragement of all who have the advancement of the science at heart, and we cannot but express our gratification that a magazine which claims no special interest in medals except as they may happen to bear in some way on the general subjects of its own specialty, should have given us this valuable series, which we are sure will be frequently referred to in the future. The first portion appeared in the number for May last, the second in July, etc.; the remainder of the series is to follow from time to time. The subscription price of the Magazine is \$4.00 a year, or the numbers containing these articles can probably be obtained separately if desired, at 35 cents a copy.

MR. LYMAN H. LOW, who has, until recently, been conducting the firm of Lyman H. Low & Co., Numismatists, at 853 Broadway, New York, has recently assumed the charge of the coin department of Scott & Co., 721 Broadway. His announcement will be found on another page.

Mr. Wm. P. Brown has returned to his business as a dealer in coins, medals and postage stamps, and is located at 114 Nassau Street, New York City.

CURRENCY.

THE purse had better be empty than filled with other folks' money.

A MAINE woman has made a collection of over 800 different kinds of candy. "So nice."

"ENTERTAIN the antiquarian humor, and skim along the surfaces of things, beguiling harmlessly the listless hours."